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FOUR NEW BIRDS FROM CELEBES.

BY J. H. RILEY.¹

This is the fourth paper² dealing with the birds collected in North and Middle Celebes by Mr. H. C. Raven.

For the loan of material used in working out two of the forms, I am indebted to the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and to Mr. J. H. Fleming, Toronto, Ontario.

Scolopax celebensis, sp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 226,174, Rano Rano, Celebes, Dec. 22, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (orig. No. 4838).

Similar to *Scolopax saturata* but russet notches on primaries much larger and deeper in color; wing and culmen longer. Wing, 188; culmen, 86.5 mm.

Remarks.—Mr. Raven found this woodcock inhabiting bamboo thickets in the mountains at the type locality, where they only came out at night to feed. The only specimen he succeeded in recovering had been badly eaten by ants, as it had been shot the evening before, and made into a rough skeleton. The flight feathers had been left on the wing and some feathers around the base of the bill and the end of the tibia. The flight feathers alone show this to be a very distinct species of woodcock, quite different from *Scolopax saturata* and more like *rusticola*, having the russet notches on both webs of the primaries, but of a much deeper color; the wing-coverts are of a different pattern, the russet darker and confined to notches along the border not bars, the rest of the feather brownish-black, like the primaries.

Judging from the plate³ and remarks, *Scolopax rusticola mira* Hartert approaches the Celebes species, but the latter has a much darker wing, and as the former is supposed to be a resident on the Island of Amami in the northern Riu Kiu group, it is not likely to occur in Celebes.

This genus has not been reported from Celebes before.

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²Cf. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 31, 1918, pp. 155-160; 32, 1919, pp. 93-96; 33, 1920, pp. 55-58.

³Nov. Zool. 24, 1917, 437, pl. 2.

***Dendrobiastes hyperythra jugosae*, subsp. nov.**

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 251,100, Goenoeng Lehiu, Celebes, January 17, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (original No. 3412).

Similar to *Dendrobiastes hyperythra vulcani* Robinson¹ from Java but averaging lighter above; the belly with more white; wing longer. Wing, 62; tail, 43; culmen, 10 mm.

The female is more different than the male. The back is more brownish olive; the superciliary and lower parts more of a clay color, not light buff; edgings of the remiges darker than in the Javan form.

Remarks.—The above race is founded upon a good series from the mountains of north and north central Celebes. For comparison I have had a small series of topotypes of *D. h. vulcani*, two male paratypes of *D. h. annamensis*, and one male from Kina Balu, north Borneo. While the males of the Celebes and Java forms are quite similar, the females are quite different. The female of the Javan form has the pectoral band very pronounced with the throat much lighter, while in that from Celebes the throat is little lighter than the chest. The two males of *D. h. annamensis* are quite similar to same sex from Celebes but they appear to be larger and the brown edging on the remiges more pronounced. The single male from Kina Balu is lighter above and much lighter below than any specimen before me and probably represents a distinct form.

***Myzomela chloroptera juga*, subsp. nov.**

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 256,965, Indrulaman, south Celebes, October, 1895. Collected by Alfred Everett.

Similar to *Myzomela chloroptera chloroptera* but much grayer on the breast and belly; the back, wings and tail distinctly brownish; the red duller; size slightly smaller. Wing, 57; tail, 37; culmen, 15.5 mm.

Remarks.—In a large series from north Celebes, the type locality of *Myzomela chloroptera* Walden, the breast and belly is rather strongly washed with sulphur yellow and the scapulars, wings, and tail are distinctly black. In a series of four males from South Celebes (three from the type locality and one from Bonthain Peak) the breast and belly almost lack the sulphur wash, making them more grayish; the scapulars, wings, and tail are distinctly brownish; and the reds are duller. The slight difference in size between the two series might disappear upon the measurement of a larger series but the color differences are very great upon comparison. Meyer and Wigglesworth² had noticed these differences but their series was very small.

A male from Saleyer Island has the red of the plumage much lighter than *Myzomela chloroptera juga*; otherwise it does not differ materially, but whether this difference is due to age or not it is impossible to say until a larger series has been examined.

¹Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., 7, 1918, 235.

²Bds. Celebes, II, 1898, 478.

Lamprocorax montosa, sp. nov.

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 250,903, Rano Lindoe, Celebes, March 6, 1917. Collected by H. C. Raven (original No. 3721).

Similar to *Lamprocorax minor*, but feathers of the throat, jugulum, and sides of neck almost plain shining green, only a slight purplish sheen seen in certain lights; averaging slightly smaller. Wing, 99; tail, 59.5; culmen, 16; tarsus, 21; middle-toe, 17.5 mm.

Remarks.—The above species is founded upon eleven males, eight females, and three immatures, all taken at the type locality, March 4–16, 1917. For comparison I only have three females of *Lamprocorax minor* from Pendek and Tobeia Islands, Buton Strait. There appears to be little difference in the sexes, the female only being smaller and duller than the males. The series of *Lamprocorax montosa* is quite uniform, the purplish sheen on the throat and jugulum being faint and only seen in a favorable light and absent or nearly so from the sides of the neck.

In *Lamprocorax minor* the purplish sheen is much more pronounced on the throat and jugulum and even extends to the side of the neck; it is also apparently larger. The type of *Lamprocorax todayensis* (a female) from Mt. Apo, Mindanao, resembles *Lamprocorax montosa* very much, but the feathers of the throat and jugulum are more lanceolate and the purple sheen is still fainter, almost lacking; the wings are duller. I attach no importance to the latter, as the series of *L. montosa*, shows that as the plumage fades the iridescent green of the wings disappears and they become brownish and the backs steely. *Lamprocorax todayensis* and *montosa* are both mountain forms derived from the same stock, probably *Lamprocorax minor*, but as the latter appears to be even a later immigrant from the south into Celebes, it is better to treat them all as species for the present until more is known of their distribution and relationship.